The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,256.—New Series.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1866.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SMITH—February 20th, at Serampore, Bengal, the wife of George Smith, Esq., of son.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

MATHERS—February 20th, at Howrah Hospital, James Mathers, one of the Borneo Company's Assistants at Barnagore Works.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

COUCHMAN—KENNAN—February 22nd, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, M. A., Richard Short Couchman, Major, 12th Madras N. I., d. d. 33rd Madras N. I., to Elizabeth Margaret, eldest daughter of Captain Kennan, late H. M. 84th Foot, and grand niece of Major General W. R. A. Freeman, Madras Army.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATH.

WYLIE—February 19th, at Nynee Tal, J. D. Wylie, Esq., M. D., Assistant Surgeon, H. M.'s Bengal Army, Civil Surgeon of Nynee Tal, aged 40 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
" Muscat	7th	" Bushire	19th
" Bunder Abbas	9th	" Bunder Abbas	23rd
" Bushire	12th	" Muscat	25th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P. Dr McCallum, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March, calling at Linga.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on	10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., R. Taunton, Commander, will be despatched to Kurrachee as an extra Steamer on 8th March.

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., C. Tickell, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
" Carwar	2	16	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Mangalore	3	17	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Cannanore	4	18	" Coconada	5	19
" Calicut	4	18	" Masulipatam	6	20
" Cochin	5	19	" Madras	10	24
" Tuticorin		20	" Negapatam	11	25
" Colombo		21	" Galle	14	
" Galle	7		" Colombo		28
" Negapatam	10	24	" Tuticorin		29
" Madras	15	30	" Cochin	16	1*
" Masulipatam	16	1	" Calicut	16	1†
" Coconada	17	2	" Cannanore	17	2†
" Vizagapatam	18	3	" Mangalore	18	3
" Bimlipatam	18	3	" Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., A. Irvine, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 15th March, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neigherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry "	Sunday.	Beypore "	Sunday.
Vingorla "	Sunday.	Calicut "	Sunday.
Goa "	Monday.	Tellicherry "	Monday.
Carwar "	Monday.	Cannanore "	Monday.
Compta "	Monday.	Mangalore. "	Tuesday.
Mangalore "	Tuesday.	Compta "	Wednesday.
Cannanore "	Wednesday.	Carwar "	Wednesday.
Tellicherry "	Wednesday.	Goa "	Wednesday.
Calicut "	Wednesday.	Vingorla "	Thursday.
Beypore "	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin.... Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.		*Up Steamers.*	
Bombay - -Dep.	1st, 10th & 20th.	Mandavee -Dep.	6th, 16th & 26th.
Varavul - - "	3rd, 13th & 23rd	Dwarka - - "	6th, 16th & 26th.
Mangarole - "	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Pore Bunder "	7th, 17th & 27th
Pore Bunder "	4th, 14th & 24th.	Mangarole - "	7th, 17th & 27th.
Dwarka - - "	4th, 14th & 24th.	Varavul - "	8th, 18th, & 28th.
Mandavee -Arr.	5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay -Arr.	9th, 19th, & 29th

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 10th instant, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			*Up Steamers.*		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - - "	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - "	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell - "	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - - "	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - - "	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - - "	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry "	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry "	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - - "	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - - "	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - - "	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - "	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - - "	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - - "	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - - -Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - -Arr.	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "OORUN," will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 7th March, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd February 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 8 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class Ship "LEPANTO," Captain Walker, will meet with quick despatch, the greatest part of her Cargo being engaged. For particulars apply to

STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.,
Agents Ship *Lepanto.*

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. Harley, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 20th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th Feb. 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail by the end of this month.

THE new first-class Ship "BRITISH PEER," Garratt, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Garratt.

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain Power, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port For particulars of Freight, &c. Apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th February 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of Wines and Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	£35	

TO SUEZ.

First Class	£45	"
Second Class	£25	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1500 Tons, Captain Morison, will be despatched about 20th March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	37	5	0	
Third Class	23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "GENERAL OUTRAM" to the Persian Gulf on the 3rd March, at 5 P. M., calling at Muscat Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 28th February 1866

FOR LONDON VIA THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE fine Clipper Ship "BEAUMARIS CASTLE," Captain Gardner, taken up by Government for the conveyance of Troops, to leave this on the 5th proximo, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars of Passage &c., apply to the Captain on board before 12 o'clock, or to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Outfitter, will remove on the 1st of March to the new and extensive premises, 30, Meadow Street, lately occupied by the Bhattia Financial, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

21st February 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. D. J. E. PENNEY will CEASE to SIGN our FIRM from THIS DATE.

22nd Feb. 1866. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

THE undersigned have on sale at their Godown a large quantity of BLASTERING GUN POWDER of the best quality, and PATENT FUZE, on the following Price:—

BLASTERING GUN POWDER	at 14 Rs. per cwt.
PATENT FUZE	at 60 Rs. per Barrel.

HEPTOOLLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited) will be held at the Company's Office, Rampart Row, at two o'clock on MONDAY the 5th March 1866—

To consider whether it is desirable to carry on the Company, or to wind up; and if the latter is decided on,

To pass a Resolution that the Company be wound up voluntarily; and

To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,

Bombay, 28th Feb. 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at a MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company, held on the 21st instant, it was resolved that a DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share, being at the rate of Ten per cent per annum for the half year ending the 31st December 1865 be paid to Shareholders on and after 1st March next.

The Dividend will be paid to Shareholders whose names are on the Register at the close of business THIS DAY.

Dividend Warrants can be obtained from the undersigned.

By order,
JAMES GREAVES, Managing Director.

Broach, 21st February 1856.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 2, Forbes Street, on MONDAY the 12th proximo, at the hour of 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors.

2nd.—To consider a proposal to wind up the Corporation voluntarily: and in the event of a resolution to this effect being passed,

3rd.—To nominate Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 24th February 1866.

INDO-EGYPTIAN AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—FINAL NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shareholders who have not paid the Contributory Call of Rs. 20 per Share with interest, on or before the 16th March next, will absolutely forfeit their right to obtain Shares in the National Bank of India in exchange for those in this Bank.

The Share Certificates of the National Bank of India are now being prepared and will shortly be ready for issue.

D. HOGARTH, Liquidator.

21st February 1866.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RECLAMATION of a certain part of the FORESHORE in BACK BAY.

Full particulars can be had at the Office of the Company's Engineers at Chowpatty on and after the 24th inst.

Tenders marked "TENDER FOR RECLAMATION" will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock on the 5th of March.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEO. WHITLEY, For Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

21st February 1866.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

सिंद परेस कंपनी लिमीटेड.

શાંદ પરેશ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on THURSDAY the 9th proximo, at 3 P. M., to consider the advisability of winding up the Company voluntarily, as proposed at the General Meeting held this day at 3 P. M.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Office, Bombay, 26th Feb 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian,* Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY 24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management,* affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall,* with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room,* 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road,* only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station,* and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder.*

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers,* and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel.*

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo.

W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on MONDAY the 19th March 1866, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 14th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Messrs. Rughunath Ramchundra, Temooljee Pestonjee, and Rughunath Damodhur be appointed Liquidators, and that a remuneration of 1 per cent. on the amount of recovery be divided amongst them.

RUGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 19th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable [illegible] may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.

Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.

Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3. P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders on the 5th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. Kashaorao Bhaskerjee and Mr. M. Roonan be appointed Liquidators. The former at a remuneration of two per cent. on the amount distributed, and the latter without any further remuneration beyond his salary as Manager.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

1, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of Mr. GUSTAVE MONNET, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fusee Boxes, Tobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick campstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Doe Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy), Tortoiseshell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2½ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks; a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," "A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. TAYLOR and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon	Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut	Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

NOTICES.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton,* to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lamber,

FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The attention of the public is requested to the following RATE charged for the conveyance of SHEEP:—

On and after THURSDAY the 1st March, Sheep will be carried and charged at the rate of annas 4 per hundred per mile.

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 21st February 1866.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે પરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

बोमबे प्रेष कंपनी (लिमिटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, on MONDAY the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M.

To expunge Clause 16 of the Articles of Association which states that: "Ten per cent. per annum of the net profits arising from the Presses shall be divided as a Bonus amongst Shareholders in proportion to the amount of business at the Presses they may have given or influenced within the period during which such profits shall have accrued."

To declare a Dividend for the period ending 31st January 1866.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior ROMAN CEMENT. Apply to ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

28, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned begs to intimate that MR. A. DORABJEE PESTONJEE has been appointed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company their Agent at Poona Station for the Collection and Delivery of Goods; and he will on and after the 1st March next cart all Goods that may be required to be carted to or from the above Station, and the charges for the same within certain limits will be included in the rates for the carriage of the Goods—Vide Rate Lists exhibited at Stations.

E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY—ALTERATION OF TRAINS.—The public is respectfully informed that on and after the 1st March the following ALTERATIONS of TRAINS will take place:—

PRESENT TIME.			FUTURE TIME.	
Down	*Up.*		*Down*	*Up.*
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
1-0	5-0	Bombay	1-0	6-0
2-57	3-0	Bassein Rd.	3-5	4-5
7-28	10-50	Damaun Rd.	8-0	11-10
8-45	9-46	Bulsar.	9-20	9-50
11-45	6-30	Surat.	12-10	6-20
FOLLOWING DAY.			FOLLOWING DAY.	
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
5-45	9-30	Surat.	6-15	11-0
8-28	6-59	Broach.	9-15	8-25
11-23	4-30	Baroda.	12-58	4-45
12-33	2-55	Annund.	2-43	3-0
2-40	12-30	Ahmedabad.	5-15	12-0

For alteration of Trains at Intermediate Stations and further information see the Company's Time Table, which [illegible]

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1866.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 SHARES of £20 EACH, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE).

It is not anticipated that more than £10 per Share will be called up.

FIRST CALL £5 (Rs. 50) ON ALLOTMENT.

Further Calls, each not exceeding £2 10s. per Share, to be made at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors.

B. HOLME MOWBRAY, Esq. FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq.	Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.
GEORGE DENT, Esq. J. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq.	Messrs. Grey & Coles.
T. HORSMAN [illegible], Esq. THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. JOHN PARSONS, Esq.	Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co.
JAMES BEVIS, Esq. GAVIN STEEL, Esq. ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.	Messrs. Grey & Co., Bombay.

Bankers.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Solicitors.
Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.

Auditors.
Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

Brokers.
Messrs. FOSTER & BRAITHWAITE.
Messrs. WALKER & LUMSDEN.

Managing Directors, pro tem.
One Member of each London Firm.

Branches.

LIVERPOOL.—*Managing Director (pro tem.),* JOHN PARSONS, Esq.

BOMBAY.—*Managing Director (pro tem.),* ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.
Joint Managers—CHARLES E. BENN, Esq. (Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.)
ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

OFFICES:—4, Cullum Street, E. C.

The Company has been formed and incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the united business of the firms of Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co., Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of London; Messrs. Russell, Coles & Co., and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of Liverpool; and Messrs. Grey & Co., and Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co., of Bombay.

The principle upon which the several firms have acted in transferring and making over their business to the Company, has been the conviction that the consolidated businesses may be carried on at less cost and with less personal labour to the members of the several firms, under one roof and by one staff, than by the several firms and establishments under separate roofs, and also that in the hands of an extended proprietary, the business is capable of enlargement and expansion.

The whole of the Commission and Agency business of the respective firms has been handed over to the Company as from the 31st December last.

No dead stock or any other description of property has been taken over by the Company, and no preliminary expenses whatever have been incurred, beyond the legal and incidental charges attendant on the formation of the Company.

The partners in the several firms have subscribed one-half of the entire capital, have paid up the first call of £5 per share, and have agreed not to assign any of their shares for a period of six months after the incorporation of the Company, to hold at least three-fourths of their shares for three years, and not henceforth to carry on any Mercantile Commission or other business of like nature, except for account of the Company.

The Shareholders in the Company have not been called upon to pay out of the capital of the Company any consideration for the good-will of the several businesses; but by the terms of the Articles of Association, it is stipulated that one-half of the nett profits, after first paying interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up, is, for a period of twelve years, to be paid to the respective firms in consideration of the value of the good-will of the business; which consideration is thus postponed to a first payment of 7 per cent. per annum to the Shareholders, guaranteed to them by the partners in the several firms for a period of three years.

The first Directors of the Company are members of the respective firms, and they have agreed among themselves, subject to the pleasure of the Shareholders in general meeting, to remain Directors and to superintend the affairs of the Company for three years at least from its formation.

The Company is already in operation and carrying on the amalgamated business, which it is anticipated may be largely increased under the favouring influences of an extended proprietary and capital.

Of the moiety of the stock not appropriated, 10,000 shares have been reserved to be allotted to the foreign constituents of the firms and others who may be likely to promote the interests of the undertaking; and 15,000 shares are offered to the public at par.

It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to call up above £10 a share upon the Capital; of which £5, being the amount already contributed on the moiety of the Capital appropriated, is to be paid up on allotment, and the remainder by instalments not exceeding £2 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

The agreement between the several firms and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of Messrs. FRESHFIELDS and NEWMAN, the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for Shares may be made, addressed to the Secretary of the Company at the Offices of the Company, 4, Cullum Street, E. C., or to the Brokers, Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 27, Austin Friars, E. C.; or Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austin Friars, E. C.

With reference to the above, the 15,000 Shares referred to were taken up in London on the 2nd instant, and the undersigned are prepared to receive applications for the Shares reserved for Bombay.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
GREY & Co.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. G. L. F. CONNELL, GENERAL CONTRACTOR AND SUPPLIER, has removed from the APOLLO RECLAMATION WORKS, to No. 1, ARMENIAN LANE, where all future Communications should be addressed.

NOTICE.—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Auxiliary will be held in the large Hall of the Robert Money Institution on THURSDAY the 8th of March at 8 o'clock P. M. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese will preside.

T. K. WEATHERHEAD, S. C. L., Secretary.

E. I. PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED—NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Offices of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY the 7th March, at 3 o'clock.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,

Bombay, 28th Feb. 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

SELLING OFF AT CHEAP PRICE.—TO SHIPMASTERS and OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior Kingsford's OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, for making nice Pudding, &c. Apply to

PESTONJEE AND JAMSETJEE DOOBASH
Dean Lane, No. 2.

RACE HORSES, &c., the Property of the Templars:—*Knight Templar,* late *Smuggler,* thorough-bred Bay Australian Gelding, 7 years old, sound, winner of nineteen Races, since October 1861, at all weights and distances.

	st.	lbs.		miles		min.	sec.
Bangalore with	11	7	ran	1¾	in	3	30
Hyderabad with	9	12	ran	1½	in	2	51

Ascalon—Br. Arab Horse, 9 years old. Won Trichinopoly Derby in a canter. Won Trichinopoly Winning Handicap

	st.	lbs.	mile		min.	sec.
With	10	5	1¼	in	2	27 easy.

Won Madras Derby with 10 stone in a canter.

Valetta.—Thorough-bred Bay Australian Mare, 7 years old, sound, splendid jumper, Hack and Lady's Horse. Won Trichinopoly Garrison Stakes, ¾ mile by 20 lengths, in 1 min. 23 sec. with 11 st. 4 lbs., beating *Nusseeb* and *Albemarle.*

For price and all particulars, as to soundness, temper, &c. Apply to J. HUNTER BLAIR, Esq., Madras.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse.* These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank on MONDAY the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Audited General Statement of Accounts up to 30th June 1865, with an estimate of the Bank's position as at 31st December last.

2nd. To consider certain propositions as to the Bank's Capital.

3rd. To elect Directors.

4th. To elect Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

15th February 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866.

[illegible] PENINSULAR, LONDON AND [illegible] BANK (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Office of the [illegible] WEDNESDAY the 7th March, at 2 P. M., for the [illegible] of the following business:—

To [illegible] the Balance Sheet of the Company to 31st December 1865, and Auditors' Report thereon.

To consider the Statement of the Directors on the above, and the future prospects of the Bank.

To re-elect Directors.

To elect Auditors.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th February 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY,
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

THE BOMBAY BAZAAR AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED)—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BOMBAY BAZAAR AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held at the Office of Mr. CALLIANDASS MOHUNDASS in the Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY the 6th day of March next, at 4 o'clock P. M., to consider the following Resolutions, which will be proposed for the approval of the Shareholders:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857.
2. That Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed, and their remuneration fixed.

By order of the Directors,
DALLAS, LYNCH & LANGDALE,
Company's Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for making up the CLOTHING OF THE ARMY in this Presidency will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Army Clothing in the Town Barracks, up to 1 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY the 8th March 1866. All particulars may be learned at the above Office daily, between the hours of 12 and 4 P.M., (Sundays excepted).

G. A. LECKIE, Lieut. Colonel,
Superintendent of Army Clothing.

Army Clothing Office, Bombay, 12th Feb. 1866.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India, and IN THE MATTER OF THE WINDING UP OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).

ALL PERSONS who are SHAREHOLDERS or who claim to be Shareholders (and as such claim to be entitled to participate in the distribution of the assets) in the INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), are hereby required on or before the fifteenth day of March next, to bring or send their Letters of Allotment and Receipts for payment of the FIRST CALL to me in my Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, for examination and registration. Unregistered holders of Scrip are required to produce also duly executed deeds of transfer, blank forms for which may be obtained at my Office.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), *in Liquidation.*—NOTICE is hereby given, that no person or body corporate will be recognised as having any interests in any share of the International Financial Corporation (Limited) save the original holders of shares allotted to them, who have complied with all the terms and conditions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the said Corporation, and persons and bodies corporate who have acquired shares by deed of transfer and who cause their names and the number of their shares to be registered by the Official Liquidator on or before the *fifteenth* day of *March next.*

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), *in Liquidation.*—NOTICE. *Distribution of Assets.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that a first distribution of assets of this Company amongst the *registered Shareholders* thereof at the rate of Rupees twenty-two and annas eight (Rs. 22-8 as.) per share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the undersigned) will be made on and after the 19th March next, by Dividend Warrants or Cheques payable at the Bank of Bombay, for which application is to be made at my Office in the Elphinstone Circle between the hours of 12 and 3. Shareholders are required to produce their Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. C GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL, &c., has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract of a Despatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated Sept. 17, 1864. "The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to me by CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives." Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the only remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet,* December 31st, 1864.

NOTICES.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a SALINE draught. It is particularly well adapted for *women and young children,* on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., (free from adulteration,) manufactured by CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings à la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs, Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

WANTED.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW at Matheran, for 3 months (March, April and May). Apply to "I. W. H.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO SURVEYORS AND OVERSEERS.—WANTED, by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations, two (2) qualified Native SURVEYORS and OVERSEERS. Apply to

WALTER M. DUCAT, Lieut., R. E.,
Executive Engineer for Reclamations.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.

Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.

A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.

Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.

Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BOOKS FOR SALE,

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

Ranking's Abstract of the Medical Sciences, vol. 42 Rs.	4	12
Hart's Annual Army List for 1866	15	12
Christian Treasury for 1865	5	0
London Journal, vol. 42. July to Dec. '65	3	
Reynolds' Miscellany, vol. 35. Ditto	3	
London Society, vol. 8. Ditto	7	
Once a Week, vol. 13. Ditto	6	
Punch, vol 49. Ditto	6	
Chambers's Journal, 1865	6	
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 12. Ditto	5	
Sunday at Home, 1865	6	
Leisure Hour, 1865		
Family Friend, 2 vols. 1865		
Art Journal, 1866	2	
St. James's Magazine, vol. 14, July to Dec.		
Temple Bar, vol. 15, August to Nov.		
Macmillan's Magazine, vol. 12, July to Dec.		
Plays—The Irish Lion. The Irish Doctor. The Turned Head. The Artful Dodger. Raising the Wind. Locked out. Clockmaker's Hat. Crinoline.—Each.		
Mutiny Act and Articles of War, 1865.	1	
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Scott's Novels, New illustrated Edition. Vols. 3 to 13.	3	
Austin Elliot		
Boosey's 100 Dances for the Flute		
Alison's History of Europe, 1815-52, vols. 1 to 8	24	
Mayhew's The Shops and Companies of London, Parts 1 to 9	6	
The Contemporary Review, No. 1, Jan. 1866.	2	
Hart's Quarterly Army List, Jan. 1866.	8	
Morrison's Book-keeping, by Single and Double Entry.	6	
Battalion Commands and Brigade Cautions	1	0
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14th Feb. 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general [illegible] the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru,* Jan. 15.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette,* extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

WE have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India.* Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 12.

THE *Bombay* Gazette Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Macum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News,* Jan. 6.

THE *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan.* 24.

WE have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office. —*Mofussilite, Jan.* 13.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December* 30.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC FOR 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all [illegible] accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its prices, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 29.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette.* The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan.* 27.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

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Bombay, 15th February 18[illegible]

[illegible]

RACE GLA[illegible] our three [illegible]

No. 1.—Small [illegible]

2.—D[illegible]

3.[illegible]

were disposed to be quiet, but one of them would insist upon sitting upon the table. Ladd got off his chair and invited the soldier to sit down, desiring him not to break the table. The three seamen were all sitting at the table. They appeared quite sober. The soldier said that he would get off the table if Ladd would get him a bottle of brandy. Ladd said that it was impossible to get the brandy as the houses had been shut for some time. The soldier said "If I don't get the brandy, I shall have something for coming up-stairs." The soldiers then took up a chair, dashed it on the ground and broke it. He afterwards took another chair and broke the back off it. Ladd told him to leave the room, and not to break his things. He, the soldier, then kicked the table, which did not fall. He then ran against it with all his force. The table fell and the soldier fell upon it. He got up and struck a blow at Ladd who was then standing near his bed. Ladd said, "Well lads, you have came up here, it seems, determined to fight. Come out on the road where there is plenty of room. You have come up here uninvited. My mistress is sick and I don't want any disturbance." The three soldiers agreed to go on the road, and they went into the passage towards the stairs. Ladd and the sailors remained in the room. The soldiers went into the passage one after the other. The first one fell down the stairs from top to bottom; the second soldier went down three or four steps when he fell; the third soldier went down without falling. Ladd said "It is of no use to follow them to have a fight, let them go." The sailors said the same; and they began to pick up the broken pieces of furniture. All three sailors were then in the room. After the soldiers went downstairs, a shower of stones came against the house. Several came into the room through the window and several were thrown into the open passage. One struck me on the back of the head, and another on the hand. Ladd looked out of the window and remonstrated. He then went downstairs followed by two of the sailors Bidgood and Chaney. I heard voices on the road, but whether they fought or not, I do not know. Ladd and the two prisoners were absent about an hour and then returned. Ladd, when he returned, complained of having been disturbed so late at night. No brandy was brought for the soldiers. There were two bottles on the table when they came in. They had been brought there for the sailors.

His Worship cautioned the accused as usual, when they stated that they had nothing to say there, but they reserved their defence for the High Court. His Worship then fully committed the prisoners to stand their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The accused were then taken to jail.

False Weights.—Shaligram Kamkim, a Marwarry, was placed at the bar, charged with having in his possession false weights. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined seven rupees.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—26th Feb.

(Before N. Spencer, Esq.)

Nana Heerajee and Ramchunder Pandoo vs. Sharkoo Kessoo.

Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Hurryshunker for the defendant.

In this action the plaintiffs claimed the sum of Rs. 101, being the amount of damages sustained by reason of the defendant having wrongfully, and without knowledge and consent of the plaintiffs, erected, on the 29th January last, a chunam wall quite close to a side door of their house in Warrachee Gaddy, thereby blocking up the door and preventing them from the use and enjoyment of their passage into the public street, and also obstructing the water from their house which heretofore ran through the passage into the main drain.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, in opening the cases stated that the damages claimed were neither compensatory nor exemplary. The defendant had been guilty of an infringement of the plaintiffs' right of way, and the suit was brought to assert that right, which had been enjoyed by the plaintiffs and their ancestors from time immemorial. The water from the well in rear of the plaintiff's house ran through the passage into the main drain; and this passage or gully was situated in front of the defendant's house. The door which the plaintiffs complained of as being blocked up, was put up there upwards of twenty-five years ago when their house was built. The defendant, by blocking it up had taken the gully all to himself. The present action was justified simply in vindication of the plaintiffs' right of way over the gully; but the Court was requested to bear in mind that it was not admitted that the soil of the gully belonged to the defendant. The advocate read two letters addressed by his client to the defendant, remonstrating against the conduct of the latter, and which had not yet been answered.

The plea put in by the defendant was a denial of the plaintiffs' right of way over the gully and a special ownership of the soil of it.

Evidence was gone into at considerable length, several witnesses being examined on both sides.

His Honor in pronouncing judgment said that, upon the whole of the evidence, he came to the conclusion that the soil of the gully belonged to Government, and that it was intended to be a passage for the use of the proprietors of the adjoining estates. Looking at the defendant's own deed of conveyance, wherein this passage was described to be a public passage, and judging from the facts elicited in evidence, His Honor had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that, the passage the plaintiffs used was occasional, still they had a right of and that right must be maintained. It was also proved that the door which opened into the gully was erected there twenty-five years ago. The Court, under the circumstances, entered a verdict for the plaintiffs with costs, to be reduced to nominal damages in case the defendant removed the obstruction in the course of a fortnight.

SPORTING.

FOURTH ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

First Day, Thursday, 1st March.

The fourth annual meeting of the Rifle Association of Western India commenced yesterday at the Butts at Worlee. There were not many of the members in attendance, and the general public were still worse represented.

1st Prize.—"The Rifle Association Challenge Cup," to be shot for by members only. Five shots each at 400 yards, Hythe position, with any description of rifle or ammunition. Entrance Rs. 5.

There were five entrances for this Prize, which was carried off by Mr. D. Maclean who shot with a Henry Rifle. The following is the score:—

Names.	400 yards. 1	2	3	4	5	Points.	Hits.	Marks.
Captain Laughton	1	2	2	3	2	10	5	15
Mr. H. Gamble	3	0	2	2	2	9	4	13
,, R. Clark	2	1	1	2	1	7	5	12
,, G. Gahagan	0	1	1	3	1	6	4	10
,, D. Maclean	2	3	3	3	3	14	5	19

2nd Prize.—A Sweepstake, Rs. 50 from the Fund, with rifles of any description, in any position, at 400, 600, and 800 yards. Three shots at each distance.

There were but five entries for this match, the following is the score at the three distances:—

1st Distance.

Names.	400 yards. 1	2	3	Points.	Hits.	Marks.
Mr. G. Gahagan	2	2	3	7	3	10
,, R. Clark	2	0	1	3	2	5
,, H. Gamble	1	2	3	6	3	9
Captain Laughton	3	3	3	9	3	12
Mr. D. Maclean	3	3	2	8	3	11

2nd Distance.

Names.	600 yds 1	2	3	Points.	Hits.	Marks.	Prevs. Score.	Total.
Mr. G. Gahagan	2	0	1	3	2	5	10	15
,, R. Clarke	3	2	2	7	3	10	5	15
,, H. Gamble	1	R.	2	3	2	5	9	14
Capt. Laughton	2	3	2	7	3	9	12	22
,, D. Maclean...	2	2	2	6	3	9	11	20

3rd Distance.

Names.	800 yds 1	2	3	Points.	Hits.	Marks.	Prevs. Score.	Grand Total.
Mr. G. Gahagan	0	2	0	2	1	3	15	18
,, R. Clarke	2	3	2	7	3	10	15	25
,, H. Gamble	0	0	3	3	1	4	14	18
Capt. Laughton	2	2	3	7	3	10	22	32
Mr. D. Maclean	0	3	3	6	2	8	20	28

From the above it will be seen that Captain Laughton carried off the second prize, making five bull's eyes and four centres. This gentleman also shot with a Henry Rifle.

CORRESPONDENCE.

UNITED VICTORIA RECLAMATION COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In your yesterday's issue appears a correspondence signed by "A Shareholder," wherein much truth is boldly spoken out. I must confess to my being another shareholder and would, unhesitatingly, bear testimony to the statement, from personal observation, that much delay and disappointment have invariably to be met with at the Company's office in its new premises. I believe there are very few native clerks and too many European assistants, through whose hands every paper has necessarily to pass, to the very great vexation of the busy shareholders. Messrs. Remington and Company ought not to grudge to add one or two clerks on Rs. 40 or 50 per month, if that would secure to the shareholders the promptitude in work they desire; and should the firm be inclined to show saving to the Company, I would strongly recommend them to reduce the number of European assistants, as your correspondent "A Shareholder" has suggested. I do not know Mr. Brooks personally, but I really believe that he would be found quite enough to meet the requirements of the two posts, as it is presumed that a good head clerk under him on a salary of Rs. 300 or thereabouts is able to look to all the ordinary business of the Company. I certainly do not mean offence to the present head clerk, who, I am far from saying, is unequal to the task; but he does not seem to be so obliging and prompt now as he was at Colaba, from what cause I am not aware.

ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, 28th February.

NATIVE STATES AND THE ANNEXATION POLICY.

Gaekwaree sends us a letter on this subject too long for insertion in one issue, and, in accordance with his own suggestion, we publish in two instalments. He says:—

I have noted with pleasure the tone of your reply to my letter—"Native State and the Annexation Policy." In fact I may say that it was creditable in the highest degree, as a proof of your public spirit, that you, a confessed annexationist journalist, should publish such heterodox arguments as mine at all. Still you must allow me to set you right in a few points. I may state, to begin with, that I *have* had exceptional advantages in the study of native opinion. Of course any one is at liberty to doubt this, but as I cannot enter into an autobiography in a newspaper, you must take my word (whatever it is worth) for it.

You seem to imply in your article, that, while all natives directly under British rule *like* it, the inhabitants of independant States *dislike* it.

Now against this I set your own statement, in a former article—"We believe that all natives who do not directly benefit by our rule hate us intensely." This is perfectly true: the great capitalists and merchants and public functionaries (as a rule) *do* benefit by, and do like, the British: beyond this the Government would not go far wrong if it hung every Hindoo and Mahomedan as a traitor. From observing the sentiments of natives, both in Rajwaras and the British territories, I am of opinion that the dislike of the former, though more loudly expressed, is infinitely less than that of the latter. The natives of the British mofussil have no idea of the exact limits within which they may express their political opinions with safety; they fancy (since the mutiny) that a word may subject them to the penalties of the law; they imagine a spy even in their dearest friends, but this state of things is calculated to foster rather than diminish disaffection. But the majority of the British know nothing of this; whenever they come in contact with natives, the habitual politeness, combined with the fears of the latter, make them indulge in a string of panegyric on the English raj, while the sentiments of the speaker may be very different. Any Englishman with a command of the languages, and enough of the Haroon-ul-Rashchid in him to escape detection, may have personal corroboration of this assertion. I do not mean to say he will stumble on treasonable conclaves, but with patience he will hear many cautiously worded expressions, in the ordinary affairs of life, which will convince him that I am right. "Subnaya Kaeeda ka Kaosoor (it's all the fault of the new laws)", "Tèrwee suddeehèn (to the last age of the world, *i. e.*, we should not be surprised at anything now)," "Ubkè Khoodah janè kyan hoga (God knows what will come next)'—&c. &c, are slight expressions; but taken in conjunction with other facts, they serve to show the undercurrent of opinion. In this I allude to the inhabitants of the British territories. Now, though the people of the Rajwaras undoubtedly have a dislike of the British, I fancy it is mostly of a negative character, and occasioned more by a fear of what lurks in the future than anything else. Probably they would not be sorry to see English rule overturned, but still I do not think they are inclined to expose themselves to any risk, or make active exertions in furtherance of that end. On the other hand, the inhabitants of the British districts, living under a system, which, though doubtless designed for their good in the future, is totally alien and offensive to their present ideas, habits, and prejudices, would most likely look upon any insurgent leader who enjoyed temporary success as a deliverer, and those too cowardly to assist would pray for him. But the British, on the principle of extracting the mote from your neighbour's eye before you take the beam out of your own, cry out at the occasional swagger, bluster, and turbulence of the people of Native States, without taking heed of the far more dangerous, because pent in and suppressed, elements of evil in their own territories.

You also say you do not believe that the "vague race dislike of the Feringhee is now ripening into an intense national hatred." But I assert and any one who likes can prove my assertion, that the sentiments of every class in India have become more "national" since the mutiny. I will only cite one native phrase—a phrase which was never heard till 1857, but is now, notwithstanding that the Mahomedan Molvees have condemned it as "Koofur Kulma (heatheuish)," in every native's mouth—"Hindoo Moosulmeen dho deen, Ram o Raheemèk (The Hindoo and Moslem are two faiths; but Ram—the Hindoo God,—and Raheem—the Merciful: a Mahomedan epithet of God—are one.)" It must be a powerful assimilating influence which has obliterated the recollection of eight hundred years of deadly feud, and extorted this hybrid confession of faith from idolator and iconoclast.

You seem to think, however, that the blessings of British Government, the prevalence of peaceful occupations, and the spread of education will counterbalance this tendency; but allow me to remind you, that will take a hundred years even to leaven the inhabitants of the *Presidency* with European thought, while it is impossible even to conjecture the time required to abolish the caste system, to introduce Christianity, to make the Mahomedan, the Rajpoot, and the Mahratta forget the traditions of their forefathers, to educate the mass of the population, and to awaken them to the beauty of Free-Trade and Political Economy. One thing, which the English are doing, is easily done—it is easy to introduce a taste for stockings, trowsers, and gloves, though the climate will prevent even those being ever used by the mass of the population: it is easy to get newspapers edited by and subscribed to by the pupils of English or Vernacular schools: it is easy to teach natives to get up public meetings against Judges, but it will take more trouble to eradicate the feelings, habits, and prejudices of 1,000 years.

In the meantime the feeling alluded to in another paragraph will spread much more rapidly. Nothing is so contagious as discontent; it flies from man to man; it has spread, and I—not from any wish to alarm, but only, as is the duty of a writer on public questions, to point the finger of warning—repeat it is spreading, and though the Sapper works underground, the mine does none the less execution.

GAEKWAREE.

HOMEWARD ROUTE.

To the Editor of the Delhi Gazette.

Sir,—I observe in one of your recent papers, that Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co. had determined on fitting their line of steamers from Bombay to Suez, on to the Austrian Lloyd's line, from Alexandria to Trieste. I cannot but think that this is a mistake; and that they would have acted more wisely in making them tally with the French mail steamers from Alexandria to Marseilles. The Marseilles route, *experto crede*, is *far more* convenient for outward and homeward travellers than the Trieste route, and unless a traveller has the strength of an ox, quite as speedy a route, suppose yourself at Trieste, the quickest route to London, so far as I know, is to make the enormous circuit round to Munich through Vienna, from Munich to Frankfort, Cologne, Brussels and Ostend; that is to pass through N. Italy, Austria, Bavaria, and Belgium; or, if you please, from Munich, to Ulm, Carlsrhue, Vitry, Chalons, and Paris; and thence to Dieppe or Calais. If the quickest route from Trieste, through Vienna, is exchanged for the far more interesting route through Venice, Milan and Turin, you have the Mount Cenis pass at Susa, and then to proceed from St. Michel to Chambery and Macon, where you are on the direct Marseilles rail to Paris. But the Mount Cenis pass takes fourteen hours, and no man, not a barbarian, could pass through such places as Milan, Venice, and Turin, without staying there. The Vienna route, from its want of attraction, could be done more quickly, and a first class passenger could go the distance for £10 from Trieste to London. The Milan route could be done for £12, if one now and then travelled second class in the short stages between Milan and Turin, Turin and Susa, and St. Michel and Macon. But for invalids, or ladies, the long railway journies, which this Trieste route entails, will never make it an easy and desirable route.

On the other hand, once landed at Marseilles, you have a direct road all the way to Paris and Calais; without, if you please, stopping once, or changing your money, or showing a passport; the fare from Marseilles to Paris, 1st class, being 97 francs, say £4; and from Paris to London, via Dieppe, £1-10s., while for persons not able to travel from Marseilles to Paris without stopping, there are the fine cities of Lyons, Dijon, and that most interesting place Fontainebleau on the straight line of rail. Or, if a person wishes to have a peep at Mt. Blanc, he has only to branch off at Lyons to Geneva, and a diligence takes him to Chamouni next morning for a few francs, and if he can stay a week or ten days in Switzerland, he may from Geneva, see all its principal places of interest. But without seeing Switzerland, I am sure for quickness and for comfort, and for convenience, (especially as to that changing of money which you must have on the Trieste route,) that by Marseilles is incomparably the best. And the advantage of having one of the French steamers ready at Alexandria, for the conveyance of passengers from thence to Marseilles, would render Messrs. Stearns and Hobart's new line as attractive as it well could be.

I have said nothing about luggage. Travellers, *via* Trieste, must part with nearly all their luggage at Alexandria: *via* Marseilles, they can take it all with them, with a very small additional cost.

A TRAVELLER.

THE PAPER CURRENCY.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

Sir,—Of all financial blunders, perhaps the most egregious has been the introduction of a Paper Currency into India. But the final touch to this artistic piece of work has been given by the appointment of a Commission to examine the results of the Note system, amongst whose names not one is to be found who, however high his position commercially, or otherwise, can have had the slightest experience in the working of the Currency system in the interior.

The advantages of a paper currency in large cities, and amongst large bodies of Europeans, is undeniable; but the æsthetics (*sic*) of the native mind, with regard to "money," are so entirely different to ours, that it seems absurd to endeavour to measure them by the same standard, or to influence them by the same means. The native's idea of "money" is a very material one; it has to him an intrinsic value, beyond that of its transmutability into wearing apparel or food. His rupees, and even his cowries, are ornaments, as well as coin. There is something tangible in silver or copper, whilst he cannot believe in a piece of paper, with figures and letters on it in a foreign character, being money. He will take it, though reluctantly, as a *hoondee*, but even then under the idea that it is payable at a Government Treasury. Tell him he can pay his *bunniah* with a Rs. 10 note, as well as with ten rupees, and he has the very forcible argument of his refusal to take it, or, at any rate, with a heavy discount, against believing you. Or taking higher ground, do the Bankers or Treasurers approve of the Currency system? No—most decidedly, no! They have not the slightest confidence in the "promise to pay." If lost, say they, who will re-imburse us? Government? But they have instances in which Government has failed to do so, and the money been irrevocably lost. Their own *hoondees* are of far superior transferable value. Why, even the European Bankers mulct the poor soul who wants a note changed by *them*.

Take, too, the late order to send a certain amount of notes into each Sub-Division Treasury, "for diffusion amongst the people." Does one infatuated ryot, or even Sahukar, ever ask for notes from the Treasury? Not one; on the contrary, they do all they can to change their notes at the Treasuries, should they be so unfortunate as to get one into their possession. And here the strict order of Government meets them, that notes are only to be received in payment of Government demands, and from *bonâ fide* travellers. Who is to know who a *bonâ fide* traveller is? Is a planter a traveller at the distance of a dristrict from his home? Is a Civil servant, returning from a district or two off? There the doomed notes will lie in the minor Treasuries, till the white ants find their superiority to country paper.

Not to touch upon the egregious absurdity of circles, and the difficulties in which it puts even *bonâ fide* travellers, the above arguments, but few out of many, are sufficient to condemn the forcing a paper currency in a country rejecting it. Give India a gold currency, commencing from five rupee pieces, so as to be of use to the humblest classes, and the intrinsic value alone of the metal will give it a start in obtaining a hold as a currency, which paper, with all the enlightenment of commercial and politico-economical thought brought to bear on it, will never obtain.

CREDE DOCENTI.

N. W. P., February.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, 21st February.

This should have been written on Monday, but the fact is that I have put off scribbling to you, simply because there is scarcely anything to say. We are in the midst of Lent, but the attendance at the circus, or concerts, or Dave Carson's coarse buffoonery is not less numerous on that account. I learn this of course from the reports in the daily papers, as I have neither time nor inclination to go to these places at present. How long Calcutta will consent to stand the demand which is now made nearly nightly on her purse, is another question, but I very much fear that the end cannot be far off. Judging from what I hear, I should say that Calcutta is prepared to see Dave Carson and his band of buffoons take themselves off. The fact is that Dave is well enough "for a season," but we have had too much of him; and his coarse jokes and low humour are now getting simply tiresome. Professor Bushell and his extraordinary achievements in his electro-biology are drawing crowded houses; and the exquisite violin of Monsieur Poussard is equally successful. The Hippodrome is of course full.

The news from Bhootan is of a conflicting character. Our troops have pushed well into the interior, and cannot be far from Tongsoo Penlow's stronghold, but the effect of this movement is differently described. According to one statement, the Chief is in the last extremity of terror, and has intimated his determination to surrender those unlucky guns. But the little bird who generally brings me intelligence, and upon whose statements I confidently rely, whispers that this man means mischief and intends to die biting. He has succeeded in persuading certain of the Jungpeens to join him in his rebellion against the Deb Rajah and in his resistance to the demands of the British. The most notable among his allies is the Chief of Aungduforung, who lately sided with the Deb Rajah in his quarrel with Tongsoo Penlow. This man, with one or two other Chiefs, have espoused the cause of the last named individual, and have planted themselves across some of the more accessible roads leading to the castle of Tongsoo, but it has yet to be seen what their opposition will be worth. As a rule, however, we are generally too quick in assuming that our enemies are paltroons and that we have only to show ourselves to ensure instant submission. Tongsoo, on the other hand, has shown sufficiently well, I think, that he is not the supple creature the Government apparently takes him to be, but a man of many resources, great activity, and considerable resolution. The Great Llama of Lassa has just sent him a message, intimating his serious displeasure at his obstinacy; but as Tongsoo has not hitherto evinced any particular regard for British threats and British arms, is scarcely likely to flinch under the wrath of the man of Lassa. There is very little doubt, I believe, that he has some people at his elbow, who distinguished themselves in the mutinies, and who are animated by an undying hatred of the British. The Bhooteahs have asserted this again and again, but they are unable to give the names of the parties, or rather the name of the man who is foremost among those who have found shelter in Bhootan, and who is the fiercest in his hatred and most violent in his counsels to the Tongsoo. The deference shown to him by this Chief, and the readiness with which his suggestions are adopted, would appear to show that he is a man of some weight and evidently one who occupied a prominent position among the mutineers of 1857. Cut off by his bloody deeds from all hope of forgiveness, he now lives only to work in as much annoyance and evil as he can; and having found a willing heart and hand in Tongsoo Penlow, he is encouraging him to remain stedfast in his present rebellious and dangerous attitude. The end cannot be far off. In the meantime the Deb Rajah is observing a studied silence, gratified no doubt at the prospect of seeing a dangerous subordinate crushed, and his own seat rendered more secure and tranquil.

The Bishop is once more amongst us, and, as usual, busily engaged in doing good. I think I told you in one of my letters that a pamphlet had been published entitled "A Cry to the Viceroy from the Wards of the Medical College Hospital." The object of this brochure was, as I said, to induce the Government to appoint a clergyman to the hospital, to study the spiritual interest of the crowds of sick people who are to be found in the place. I now hear that this pamphlet has been eminently successful. A copy having been sent to the Bishop, his Lordship addressed the Viceroy on the subject at once, and the result is that the scheme has been adopted. I have not as yet got hold of all the details, as there are a number of statements afloat, but as I never take up a subject of news for your paper without getting, somehow, to the end of it, I shall be able, doubtless, to lay my hands before long on the actual truth, and let you have it in my next letter. This much I am sure of, that the funds are ready, the Principal of the College delighted, and all things favourable. The only hitch at present is in connection with the subject of quarters. The clergyman must be a *resident* clergyman, but there are no rooms for him. Is a house then to be built? Where is the money for this? It will cost at least Rs. 20,000. I hear, however, that a suggestion has been made to add another "storey" to one of the buildings now attached to the College, by which the required quarters will be provided at half that cost.

The enquiry into the murder which was committed on board the *Shaftesbury* has not as yet elicited anything new, but the work of the Commissioners is not as yet over. It would be difficult, however, to find a worse managed crew than that which was lately on board that ship, the captain unmistakeably died of hard drinking, and the crew conducted themselves pretty much as they liked. But there is still something at the bottom of this business, which the enquiry has failed to reach. The reticence of the chief officer as to the real cause of the captain's death and his annoyance when the *Hurkaru* called upon Government to institute a searching enquiry, have given rise to a variety of rumours, all of which, I do believe, have grossly belied the man. As far as I can gather, the case actually stands thus: The captain had insured his life in favour of his wife, who is at home with her children. If it were known that he had caused his own death by intoxication, of course the insurance falls through, and the poor widow loses every shilling she would otherwise have had for her support from the insurance office. In order then to save the poor woman from this loss and possibly from destitution, the chief officer attributed the death of his skipper to fever, and had it not been for the double murder committed on board by the sailor who subsequently threw himself into the sea, the truth would not have leaked out. But as it is, it is now hopeless for the poor woman to recover a shilling from the insurance office. I can quite understand the feeling of pity and commiseration which induced the chief officer to conceal the real cause of his skipper's death, and this, I do believe, is the head and front of his offending.

We have an unfortunate lunatic among us in the shape of Captain Remington, lately of the Police, and whose eccentricities have afforded much matter for newspaper scribblers in the upper provinces. His fancies have taken a religious shape, if that can be called religion which affects great partiality for Mahomedanism and its concomitant loosenesses. This poor man delights in affecting the exterior of those Moslems who infest our streets and are employed by the swarthy Delilahs of this city to decoy the unwary. He made his escape from the Lunatic Asylum the other day, and was found by the police in the parlieus of that highly aristocratic place, the Burra Bazaar of Calcutta. Of course he was dressed like a Mahomedan, but what he was doing there, is more than I can say. I never yet knew the man who associated freely with Mahomedans who did not get the better part of him speedily corrupted. There is a subtle poison in the atmosphere they breathe which is a deadly foe to everything like purity and healthiness of moral action. It slowly undermines strength of character and principle, and finally lands one in the slough of coarse debauchery, with every nobler sentiment and feeling completely unstrung and vitiated. This, I am afraid, is the case with Captain Remington. When attached to the army, he does not appear to have swerved from the conduct of a gentleman and a Christian, but I am inclined to think that his connection with the police brought him into contact with the baneful influences to which I have alluded, and the result is the melancholy wreck he now presents. It is to be desired on every account, that the Government should send him away to his friends in England, where, removed from his present associations and subjected to purer and healthier influences, it is just possible that he may be restored to his "right mind."

We have had heavy showers of rain, which brought the cold weather back again for a time, but I am sorry to say that they have not prevented cholera from breaking out. The dry and sultry weather now prevailing will only spread this terrible disorder I am afraid.

BENGAL.

We understand that the Hetampore minor has at length surrendered himself, and if he has not already been, will, in a day or two, be consigned to the Wards' Institution. We heartily congratulate the Government, if not on their policy, at least on the obstinacy with which they have persisted in it, and on the fortunate termination of a contest which exposed their weakness.—*Englishman, Feb.* 23.

The Governor General, we are informed, has sanctioned, with retrospective effect from 1st December last, the issue to the assistants of the Mint of overtime pay for work beyond ordinary hours, at the rates at which they are paid for those hours, viz., at the rates of one day's pay for seven hours work, and half a day's pay for three and a half hour's work, beyond the ordinary seven hour's work. Adverting to the fact that when the Mint is closed on holidays no deduction is made from the salaries of the assistants, the Governor General enquired whether they receive overtime allowance during ordinary hours on any holidays when the Mint is kept open for work.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

Alleged horrible Depravity.—A shocking charge has been brought against an elderly man named McDonald, residing opposite to the General Hospital. He is a Serjeant in the Royal Artillery, but is at present doing duty in the Infantry Volunteer Guards. The accused is a married man, but has no children, and it seems that some time ago it was agreed between himself and his wife to adopt an orphan girl named Mary Ann Wicks, who has now attained her twenty-second year. The present charge against him is, that, this girl being pregnant, he administered some drug to her for the purpose of procuring abortion. Of her pregnancy there is no doubt, and she is now in the Lying-in-Hospital in momentary expectation of being delivered, and when taken there on Thursday last was suffering excruciating agony from the drug alleged to have been administered to her by her adopted father. The evidence in the case has not as yet been gone into a remand having been asked for by the police, who state that they will be prepared to prove that this old man is himself the seducer of the girl, and that the alleged crime was committed in the hope of preventing her state from becoming known. The investigation of the case is remanded for a week, and it is only fair to the accused to say that he strongly asserts his innocence, which we sincerely trust he will succeed in establishing.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Feb.* 24.

PROFESSOR VANEK OUTDONE.

(From the Hurkaru, Feb. 23.)

Superintendent Younam, made an extraordinary statement yesterday, at the Police Office. The following are the particulars of the case:—

A Banian in the employ of Messrs. Peddington and Co. had occasion yesterday to send his Sircar to deposit 35 notes, in all amounting to Rs. 2,000, in the Bank of Bengal, and at the same time sent a pair of gold earrings to Captain Lawrence. He departed in company with another native belonging to the same firm, who, in the course of their journey, mentioned that he knew of a certain Mahomedan named Mahamdo, who possessed the gift of doubling all money or notes he touched with his fingers. "Incredulous circar," disbelieved his companion, his arguments were overruled, the idea of possessing Rs. 2,000 was not to be resisted, and both decided to go in search of this "Simon Magus." "Fortune," however, favoured them, they had not far to go, near the west corner of Tank Square, they met the renowned "Mahamdo," in company with his brother and a young lad, proceeding in a "Ticca Ghary." Sircar No. 1, was introduced by Sircar No. 2, to "Mahamdo," who could not sufficiently express the pleasure he felt in meeting such an agreeable and entertaining Baboo, with so much money. Was there any objection to showing him the notes? Oh! none, none, of course.

The handkerchief in which the notes were securely wrapped, was opened, "Mahamdo, the renowned," took the notes in his hand and looked closely at them. "No they were not forged, they could, of course, be doubled," passed his hand over them, took them one by one before all present, counted them and wrapped them carefully in the handkerchief and gave it back to the "Sircar" with an injuction, not to attempt to open it till his arrival at the Bank, where he would find that all were doubled in amount. No fee at all for doing it. Ah! no. "I merely do these things for amusement."

Sircars Nos. 1 and 2, quietly trotted off to the Bank, firmly pursuaded they were rich men. On the arrival at the Bank, the handkerchief supposed to cover the notes was opened, when "lo" "presto," a few newspapers, a catalogue, and one of Professor Bushell's programmes were found wrapped in it, the notes had disappeared, and no clue has yet been found either to the whereabouts of Mahamdo, or any of the notes.

LETTERS FROM NOWSHERA, No. IV.

From Captain Torthorwold to his Brother in England.

(From the Pioneer, Feb. 23.)

NOWSHERA, February.

Dear Jack,—What funny people are we English in this wondrously wide-awake nineteenth century of ours, and how very rational are all our conclusions! When the Indian mutiny broke out in 1857, what pyramides of abuse were heaped upon, poor old, imbecile General Hewitt for his want of promptness and vigour in the moment of danger; and now, when Governor Eyre puts down an atrocious rebellion by the exercise of well-timed severity, you all howl out that he ought to be hung as high as Haman. But if you good people, who live at home at ease, would but remember that the white population in Jamaica, as in Hindostan, is literally seated amidst such combustible materials that a blow-up may be expected at any time, you would understand the necessity of extinguishing the slightest spark in the most summary way possible. In fact, when the danger approaches your own sweet selves, you do not delay a second in suffocating it to death—as witness the Fenian conspiracy, which never came to a head at all; but when your own safety is insured, you can be terribly philanthropic at the expense of your far-off brethren, on behalf of the "irrepressible nigger" and the "gentle Hindoo." There's too much of this humanity-mongering going on; we are so afraid of behaving unjustly to our subject-races, that at times we are grossly unfair to our own people. The negro is a man and a brother undoubtedly, as is also the native of Hindostan, but neither the one nor the other is entitled to break the law with impunity; nor, because a fellow-creature's skin is black or brown, does it give him any legal right to murder all those who are coloured white. Rebellion is rebellion all the world over, and whether it breaks out in Jamaica, in Ireland, in New Zealand, or in the Eusufzaie country, the punishment should be, in my opinion, short, sharp, and decisive. If Paddy O'Donovan wishes, in his usual amiable way, to kill all the John Bulls in Ireland, he may try his prentice hand at the little game, but if he loses, he must be prepared to pay the stakes. So, if King Potatau, having eaten a few Missionaries raw, takes refuge in his pah, and bids defiance to the Queen; or Quashee murders a Judge, burns a court-house, and attempts to subvert the Government; or Othman Khan refuses to obey the orders of the British authorities, and proclaims his own independence—in all these cases a dose of *sus. per coll.* is about the sovereignest cure on earth, and in my poor opinion it is by far the most merciful policy in the end. Just think, Jack, what thousands of human lives, not white men's only, but those of coloured people also, would have been spared if an example of severity had nipped the Indian mutiny in the bud, and then say whether Governor Eyre is so very much to blame after all.

One of our "little wars"—the row in the Eusufzaie country—having ended, we are now sanguinely expecting a termination of the Bhootan imbroglio,—that terribly tiresome affair which, like a Delhi boil, will neither come to a head nor return to its pristine condition of peace. Certainly the affair has been a dreadful *fiasco* altogether, for we have spent about a million of money on our preparations; our arms have been disgraced; our guns taken from us; our military *prestige* impaired; and now we blunder in our diplomacy so outrageously that we make a treaty of peace with a man who has not the power necessary to carry it out. By Jove, the Government had better advertise in the papers out here something after this fashion:—"Lost.—Some guns. They were last seen in the direction of Bhootan. Whoever will promise to restore the same shall receive a reward of Rs. 50,000 per annum and a full pardon." Perhaps that might induce the Tongsoo Penlow to give up his trophies, unless they have been already beaten out into articles of cutlery (as it is generally reported has been done, the Tongsorian Palace not being so well furnished with ironmongery as would be expected from the exalted ranks of its owner, the Penlow, who is *de facto* ruler of the whole country).

So Lord Johnny is bidding for the suffrages of the Brightites by consenting to bring in another Reform Bill and by reducing the army and navy. Does he think that the ambitious demagogue to whom he makes these sacrifices will "rest and be thankful" for such little mercies? Does he not know that this Reform Bill is looked upon by the Radicals as just another step towards universal suffrage—that wonderful Morrison's Pill which is to cure all the diseases of the constitution without any other medicine? Does he really believe that the peace-at-any-price party will be satisfied with any naval or military reductions short of the total abolition of both services? If he does credit such impossibilities, then it is about time for us to set our houses in order, for the Millenium must be at hand, and the bellicose Bright, that apostle of verbal pugnacity, will be transformed into a dove bearing any amount of olive branches, whilst Whalley will embrace the Pope; the newspapers out here will praise Sir John Lawrence; the Banda Prize Money will be paid, and justice will be done to the officers of the Indian Army. However, those same officers will be more lucky than us poor Royals if the proposed reduction be carried out (as I believe it will be), for their promotion goes on steadily, if slowly, whilst ours would be brought to a stand-still by the placing of a large number of officers on the half-pay list, from which they would have to be gradually re-absorbed into the service; and would thus fill up those steps which would otherwise go in regiments. As it is, promotion is rapidly veering round to its ante-Crimean-War state, when a man was considered lucky if he got his Company in fifteen years, and when grey-headed Captains, with Bardolphian noses and gouty feet, were to be met at every mess. (I remember seeing a sexagenarian "skipper," who was so stiff in the joints that he could not pick up his sword when he dropped it on parade, and an ancient Major whom I once met could not get on or off his remarkably quiet charger without the help of his batman.) So it will be again; if we don't soon have a war on a large scale, and if this rumoured reduction be carried out, matters will be so bad that prayers ought to be offered up in every church for the poor Ensigns, who will be doomed to solve the difficult problem of living for many years on five-and-three-pence a day, without any chance of their circumstances being improved by promotion—that chance which is the only thing that gilds their sad fates with hope, and without which the inscription over the gates of the *Inferno* would suit the hapless condition of their grade admirably.

It is reported in some of the papers that not only is there to be a large reduction of the army generally, but also that the troops in India are to be diminished very considerably—some say by a third of their number. The reason given for this is that England cannot afford to keep up an army of 70,000 men in India—that is, cannot afford to part with so many men. If this really be the case (which I much doubt) then Great Britain cannot afford to keep "the brightest jewel of the British crown" any longer, for it is palpable to every Englishman in this country that we cannot hold such an enormous territory—a territory peopled with alien races, all hating us with the hatred of bigotry and religious disaffection—with a force less than the one now in these lands. That the railways have increased the power of the army by giving it means of speedy concentration is true; but to keep our native troops in subjection, it is absolutely necessary that they should feel the presence of an European force all over the country, and this can only be effected by stationing European regiments at intervals from Peshawur to Cape Comorin, from Bombay to Burmah. Before the mutiny, the sepoys believed that the whole power of the country was in their hands, because they hardly ever saw an English soldier, and this belief it was, I think, that induced them to rebel. We now have another native army composed of materials quite as dangerous as that which was swept away in 1857; quite as numerous, if the police force be taken into consideration; more warlike, for we have chiefly recruited it from the North-West and Punjab; and just as apt to snatch at sovereign power whenever our weakness may give an opportunity of successful rebellion. There were signs of the times in 1855 and 1856 which any unprejudiced observer might read if he chose; there are signs of the times now patent to all; therefore, if you must reduce the European army in India, let it not be done until the present over-grown native force has been rendered less dangerous. To crush a mutiny is one thing—to prevent it, quite another: for the former purpose, the means of rapid concentration afforded by the railways would be no doubt extremely serviceable; for the latter, it is absolutely necessary that the sepoys should be over-awed by seeing European soldiers at every point of vantage, and by this being led to feel the hopelessness of a struggle for supremacy. So if England wishes to keep India for her own, she must be prepared to maintain the European portion of the army at about its present strength, and this I believe she can do without much difficulty, if the soldier's life out here were made so pleasant as to induce those recruits to enlist for Indian service to whom army life in England offers no temptation. What these inducements should be, I leave to wiser heads than mine; I have my ideas on the subject, but intend to keep them to myself, until I get an opportunity of making them known, under favourable circumstances, to the public, when I shall rush into print and be hailed as the *Deus ex machina*, whose advent has saved the British empire in India.

Talking of rushing into print reminds me of a trait in the military idiosyncracy, which always amuses me not a little. It is our affection of mild contempt for all who are given to literary occupations, whether lucrative or gratuitous, whether good or bad, or indifferent. If a man be known to contribute to periodical literature, the very men who own to being pleased with his effusions will pity him for "writting in the papers, you know:" if he publish a novel, they wonder "how a fellow could be bored with such a thing;" and if he compiles a useful book, they say that "there cannot be much fun in writing such a thing." Why we should feel contempt of even the mildest description for those among us who can wield the pen as well the sword, is a problem that I do not pretend to solve; perhaps we insensibly carry our mind back to the days of Grubstreet literature when letters and misery walked hand in hand: perhaps we look down upon military literature, because we have found, to our cost, that it is generally of a very mediocre quality. Be the reason what it may, the feeling does exist in our ranks, and I therefore send it to you as a subject for meditation.

The Calcutta people, who as a rule have very limited notions of social amusements, have lately gone mad about a Fancy Dress Ball at Government House, and to judge by the published descriptions of this festivity, it must have been a thing *suigeneris*, for all the ladies are said to have been lovely, and all the gentlemen remarkably good-looking. I suppose that the scribes who penned these veracious accounts of the gathering must have wished to please everybody by these indiscriminate laudations, but in that I think they err, for most of us would sooner hear our neighbours vilified than ourselves praised. If Miss Flummery sees herself compared in print to "a charming sylph," her sensations are pleasant enough, untill she reads that "Miss Chigley was undoubtedly the empress of the night;" nor does Captain Bolder feel much delight at being likened to Mars himself, when Major Slasher is said to have "presented the front of imperial Jove." Besides, to read three or four columns of praise is very cloying and nauseating; a fellow naturally gets tired of hearing Aristides named "the just." Honey is pleasant, but quinine is more health-giving; therefore, on reaching the above-mentioned laudatory descriptions, I sighed deeply, lit my largest pipe, swore at the dogs, anathematized my Slovey, and refreshed my spirit with a perusal of the *Saturday Review*.

One of the jolliest Fancy Balls I ever went to took place at Allahabad in 1862, the ostensible object of the gathering being the relief of the Lancashire weavers. (Charity covers a multitude of sins, Jack, and many people don't mind a little dissipation when it is hidden under the cloak of benevolence). On the occasion in question the whole station mingled together most amicably; Civilians, noble Captains, stalwart railway employés, cheery shop-keepers, and office-clerks, all assembled to help the poor weavers, by dancing indefatigable, and by consuming choice viands until the sun began to peep over the horizon; when away we went to our cribs, our consciences happy at the remembrance of the distress which we had relieved. But most unfortunately, it turned out that the expense of the champagne supper was greater than the amount received for tickets, and, therefore, instead of the suffering weavers receiving relief at our hands the stewards of the ball had themselves to suffer for the deficit.

Well, that will do for the present from your expatriated brother

TOM TORTHORWOLD.

THE ACADEMY OF HAIRDRESSERS.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 24.)

The announcement that the members of the British Hairdressers' Academy proposed to "dress a large number of ladies in powder, ball, court, and evening headdresses," attracted a great concourse of visitors yesterday evening to the Hanover-square Rooms, the appointed place of meeting. A long line of tables extended from one end to the other of the concert-room. On the white tablecloth lay hand-mirrors, brushes, combs, and all the instruments and appliances necessary for the intended operations. Some of the "dressers," and nearly all all their assistants, whose duty it was to hold pins, papers, irons, &c., were already in the room; and at a few minutes to nine the patients, in white *peignoirs* and with dishevelled hair, entered, and timid steps advanced and took their places by the table. It was a painful sight. All were young, and some were but children. They were spared, however, the agony of suspense, for no sooner had they sat down than each was seized by the hair, which the operator with one stroke of the comb divided in the middle. But how beneficial did the torture of perhaps half and hour prove to them! Those who sat down haggard and ghastly rose up when all was over radiant and beautiful. No such "transformation scene" out of a pantomime was ever witnessed.

Some treated the hear on which they were practising as a sort of salad, and poured mixtures upon it of various kinds. Others went to work more in the spirit of pastrycooks, and, after much rolling and puffing, sprinkled the hair entrusted to them with a bright, crystalline powder like white sugar, which certainly gave it a sweet but also rather a sticky appearance. The heads of some of the ladies operated upon were garnished like dishes of cold meat, and we noticed one who had a silver skewer in the back of her hair and a trimming of parsley in front. Most of the coiffunes seemed to us too elaborate; but what skilful workman is there who, on occasion and to show what he is capable of, will not overdo his work? Are the shakes, *roulades* and *gruppetti* of the brabura singer always in place? Is the whole of a Thalbergian fantassia for the pianoforte pure music? The musical virtuoso introduces difficulties of every kind to prove that he can overcome them; and if an almost impossible movement has to be played at a preternaturally quick pace he plays it quicker even than the composer intended in order to prove that he is not in the least afraid of it. So the virtuosi of yesterday evening from a consciousness of power and from sheer love of execution set themselves the most complicated tasks. After seeing so many highly wrought, brilliantly varied specimens of the hairdresser's art, we felt the same sort of longing for a simple style of head-dress that the unsophisticated lover of music feels for a simple melody when his ears have been tormented by some intolerably elaborate piece of display. We confess to a weakness for ribbons, which seem to us to set off the colour of lady's hair better than anything else. But talk to a Douglas, a Marsh, or a Truefitt about ribbons! You might as well order a mutton chop plain from Francatelli, or ask Ilma the Murska to sign "A vous dirai-je?" Not that ribbons are despised by the masters of the hair-dressing craft only they must be used in their proper place and without having any undue prominence assigned to them. They are, perhaps to the hairdresser what violins are to the orchestral composer. But it is only at rare intervals that he uses them alone, he employes them for the most part in conjunction with other instruments of adornment, and the perfect coiffeur will know how to combine in the most harmonious manner ribbons, pearls, flowers, feathers, moss, and greengrocery of various descriptions, the whole enlivened and brightened by ornaments of gold and silver, which, in a headdress a *grand orchestre*, may be said to play the same part that instruments of percussion do in a band.

Mr. Carter, the Chairman of Committees to the British Hairdressers' Academy, has invented and yesterday evening produced and exhibited a new style of coiffure in which feathers play an important part, and "the feather headdress" will it is thought, be widely adopted by the fashionable world. When Mr. Carter, working upon the hair of his own child, finished "the feather headdress" several minutes before any other operator had completed his task, the performance was hailed with a round of applause. The Chairman of Committees was, it appeared already favourably known in the neighbourhood of the Burlington Arcade as the inventor of the "double roll"—a modification of the Eugenie coiffure, which when the French Empress first adopted it, had only a single roll.

Out of thirty-five ladies who submitted themselves publicly last night to the hands of the hairdresser, not two, when the whole performance was at an end, had their hair done alike. It would have been interesting and instructive to have given the exhibition an historical or an ethnological character; but it was more practical to confine the hair-dressing to the style actually or prospectively in vogue; and with the exception of one powdered coiffure, all the various modes displayed belonged essentially to our own time. The artistic performance was followed by a procession to the sound of music, in which each hairdresser marched accompanied by the living trophy of his skill. The lady in powder, a lady, who, as far as her head was concerned, was dressed like a bride, and wore a thin veil over her hair, the lady with the "feather headdress," and several others, were greeted as they passed with the most enthusiastic marks of approbation. Then there was a ball, in which many hundred visitors joined; and although the dancing was most vigorous we observed with satisfaction that not one lady's hair "came down." The elaborate prize coiffures, then, instead of being merely the hairy fabrics of a perruquier's dream, were eminently solid and real. The lady in powder seemed always in the thick of the *melée*, in which she could be recognized afar off, like Murat, by her white plumes.

During the evening we heard a young lady say, in rather a sentimental tone, to the gentleman she was dancing with, "Tell me one thing more. Are you an 'airdresser?" No man at a ball is bound to tell the truth to his partner; and the person thus addressed unhesitatingly replied, "Yes"—with an *anch'io son pittore* sort of air. "Then," said the young lady, I am sure you're from Truefitt's which seemed to us one of the nicest compliments ever paid.

The pretensions of hairdressers to be regarded as artists have often been ridiculed, in spite of which, be it high or low, there *is* an art in dressing the hair. "If we are not artists, it must at least be allowed that we are frame-makers," said Mr. Carter yesterday, in explaining the objects of the new association; "and what more beautiful frame or setting can you have to a beautiful face than a finely disposed coiffure? Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was right when she told her young friends if they valued their personal appearance not to neglect the arrangement of their front hair. Hitherto it is true," he added, "the English hairdressers have been somewhat remiss in cultivating the æsthetic part of the business. There are few of them who have sufficiently studied the question appropriateness in hairdressing; but as practitioners they are admirable and in the present day they need not, as I hope the exhibition of this evening has proved, fear competition with the French."

Besides founding an academy, where live subjects can be practised upon instead of blocks, the hairdressers propose to establish a club and a benevolent association, to all which projects, we wish the success they deserve.

THE LATE STORMS ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

The *Singapore*, a fine vessel of 310 tons, left the Mersey for Singapore on the 27th of December, but falling in with the destructive series of gales, and receiving damage therein, her captain (Hodges) determined upon returning to Liverpool, and bore up accordingly. Yesterday morning she came to anchor during the gale, about four miles N.E. of the Bell Buoy, but during the day she dragged her anchors, or burst her shear, and drove on the banks off Formby, close by the boathouse. The direction of the gale (N.N.W.) had raised a considerable sea on the shore, highly dangerous for landing, and which proved fatal to three of her crew on their attempting to get on shore. Nine reached the shore in safety. The Liverpool (No. 2) Lifeboat put out to their assistance, but if we are informed correctly the *Singapore* had drifted ashore before the lifeboat reached her, so that the exertions of the boat were unavailing. The *Singapore* is a total wreck, broadside on the beach, and full of water. Most of the cargo (general) will be saved.—The brig *Palmer*, of Kekela, Captain Tiktak, from Jamaica for this port, with logwood, &c., was wrecked on the south end of the island of Eilach-a-naouch, off Easdale, on the evening of Saturday, the 30th December. She left Jamaica nearly three months ago, and has had very bad weather. On Friday, the 29th December she made the Sound of Isly, where she dropped both anchors; but on Saturday these lost hold, and she drifted before the wind in a very heavy sea which carried away the poop and all else on deck, washing one man overboard. She became unmanageable, and towards Saturday evening, when it became evident she was to be dashed against the rocks then seen a head, the crew, consisting of the captain, five men, and a boy, with the captain's wife and child, took to the boat and made the shore, but, while landing, the poor woman and her child, with the boat were carried away by a tremendous sea and were lost. The vessel in the meantime, as was anticipated, struck and went down. The crew were thus left, without a morsel of food, on a bare uninhabited island, where they were obliged to remain for five days, when they were taken off by a shepherd from the neighbouring island of Garvalach, and treated with much kindness. The poor man's stock of provisions, however, were not long equal to the consumption of half-a-dozen famishing men, and a report reached Easdale this morning that they were badly off, when a boat was despatched with a supply of provisions, in case the men were not able to be removed. They were most anxious, however, to be so, and they were landed at Easdale on the evening of the 6th inst., and lodgings provided for them until they can find their way to the nearest Dutch Council.—The *Guy Mannering* of New York, which sailed from New York on the 2nd December, with a cargo of cotton and grain, for Liverpool, became a total wreck at Iona about three, p.m., on the 31st December. She was commanded by Captain Charles Brown. There were thirty six souls on board, nineteen of whom were saved, and seventeen lost. The night before the *Guy Mannering* ran ashore she spoke the ship *J. P. Wheeler* of New York, off Skerryvore Lighthouse, which came to, to give assistance, and to take off the hands and passengers, but found it too late, as it came on dark; and by the morning the *Guy Mannering* had drifted out of sight, close to the shore, on the west side of Iona. In half an hour she parted amidships, within a quarter of a mile of the beach. A man was then seen to throw himself into the sea, and to make for the shore. He afterwards proved to be the first mate, who swam ashore over the huge breakers. He was followed by seven or eight others, but from their being overpowered, except the carpenter, they made for the cotton bales, which now drifted ashore; but none of these poor fellows managed it, and they gradually disappeared among the *debris* of cotton, timber, sails, &c. There was then observed a piece drifting in with three on it. The people collected on shore then went out, shoulder to shoulder, at great risk, and carried them ashore. And then another piece followed with seven on it, who were also rescued. A few more came on bales. The captain struck out for the shore, turned back when half way, and nobly held on by some piece, till about eight o'clock. He was given up for being lost by all, but about eight there was a faint cry heard from a piece drifting in, and every effort used to reach him, where he was found quite benumbed, and most tenaciously holding on. He must have been about five hours in the water, during which time the sea was regularly washing over him. The sailors, as picked up, were carried to the nearest houses, and duly attended to, as also the captain, who is, considering the circumstances, wonderfully well.—The brig *Peerless*, Mearns, master, of Greenock, which sailed thence bound for St. John's Newfoundland, about a month ago, encountered such severe weather that she was compelled to put back, and she arrived in the Clyde late on Saturday night, having on board fourteen men—the master and crew of the barque *Alfaretta*, Peter Williams, master, of Miramichi—who had been picked of the wreck after undergoing most dreadful sufferings. The *Alfaretta* was a new vessel, 627 tons, owned by Mr. Addow, of Dalhousie, and bound to the Clyde with a cargo of timber and deals. She left Dalhousie on the 29th November, having on board sixteen souls in all. Bad weather at the start of the voyage compelled them to put back, and the vessel sailed a second time from Dalhousie on the 2nd Dec. On the 4th they began to experience heavy gales, and on the 5th they were obliged to throw their deck load overboard. From that time till the 24th they continued to experience very heavy gales from S.W. and S.E., and by that date the vessel had drifted into lat. 56 26, lon. 19 24 W. About nine, P. M., on that day, while under bare poles, a heavy hurricane capsized the ship on her beam ends, and all on board were left clinging outside to the hull, the sea making a breach over them. Thus they continued for nearly two hours. While in this helpless condition the main and mizen masts broke away by the deck. and the foretopmast also broke away, after which the ship, righted. All survivors were then mustered on deck, when it was found that two were missing. These were the mate's wife and John Louis, one of the crew, her brother. The probability is that he perished in trying to save her. They belonged to Jersey. The roofs had been party off the cabin and other deck houses, and all the stores, provisions, and water had been washed out of the ship. This was the condition of things on the 25th, with still tempestuous weather, the detached masts and broken rigging knocking over the vessel, no tools available to cut them adrift, and not a particle of food to eat, or a drop of fresh water to drink. When the ship capsized Captain Williams was in the act of shifting his clothing, and had then nothing on but trousers and flannel shirt, and in this state he had to encounter the fearful sufferings which followed. The fourteen survivors huddled together in a sheltered corner of the deck-house forward, and endeavoured to keep each other warm. Some cried from hunger, some from thirst, some from the pain of sores arising out of exposure to the wind, and the sea, and some from the fear of death, as every succeeding wave threatened to engulf them for ever. A piece of raw saltmeat was providentially found, and this was carefully divided in rations of one ounce per day per man while it lasted; yet even this helped to aggravate thirst, which there was no means of quenching. After a lapse of five days heavy showers of hail fell, and the sufferers eagerly collected what they could, and quenched their burning thirst, but this relief was but short-lived, they having no means of preserving any water for future use. One of the crew found a few apples among his remaining traps in the fore-castle, and one apple was carefully divided among the fourteen men each day. On the eighth day they sighted a brig, which proved to be the *Peerless*, but the weather was too tempestuous for her to come close to the wreck, and she kept sailing round it during that day. The sufferers signalled to the *Peerless* that they were starving. On the ninth day, (2nd January,) about daylight, the *Peerless* was about seven miles off from the *Alfaretta*, and a heavy sea was still running. The *Peerless* then sent a boat to their assistance, but, as it was too dangerous to touch the wreck, the survivors had to jump overboard in succession, and were picked up out of the troubled sea. This greatly weakened the already famished men some of whom were dragged into the boat in a state of unconsciousness. In this way, however, they were all rescued, and got on board the *Peerless*, where they experienced the most humane treatment at the hands of Captain Mearns and his crew, who had themselves suffered greatly from the effects of the tempest, and report that their own escape from death was almost miraculous. Thirteen of the survivors were taken ashore from the *Peerless*, and conveyed in cabs to the hospital. Most of them were suffering dreadfully from ulcerations, especially in the limbs, caused by the privations which they had undergone.—Two wrecks have recently occurred on the island of Tiree. On the night of the 18th December, the brigantine *Noel*, from St. John's, Newfoundland, Captain John O'Driscoll, was driven ashore on the rocks at Hianish, on the south of the island, and in a short time became a total wreck. The crew, seven in number were saved. On the night of Saturday, the 30th, the brig *Echo*, timber laden, from Prince Edward's Island, and bound for Bristol, cast anchor opposite the village of Balemartine, having rounded the S. W. point of the island, with a signal of distress up. The surf ran so high on the shore that no boat could be launched. The gale continuing to increase, the masts were cut; but, notwithstanding, the brig dragged her anchors, and came ashore on the beach of the plain called the Reef, also on the south side of the island. The beach consists of very fine smooth sand, in which the vessels got embedded. The crew and cargo are safe; but it is questionable if the vessel can be floated off.—The ship *Palinurus*, Captain Berry, left this port on Monday, 28th November, with a cargo of coal for New York. All went on well with her until she reached lon. 39° 30 west, and lat. 42° north, when she was caught in a very peculiar cyclone for thirty hours. Such was the effect of the cyclone on the timbers of the vessel, that she sprung a fearful leak. Nearly one half of the crew now twenty-five, (one having been washed overboard), was required at the pumps. The captain resolved to make for the nearest port. By working day and night at the pumps, about one half of them were disabled, and the other half had to do double work, beside attending on their sick comrades. Having sighted Ireland in the distance, they failed to make for any of its harbours, by contrary winds, and they were induced to make for Holyhead. On Wednesday and Thurday last, the water had gained such ascendency over the pumps, that there was ten feet of water below. It then became a serious matter, and the captain ran the vessel ashore at Cwmerran Bay, seven miles from Holyhead, on the west coast of Anglesea. The ship struck on a rock jutting out to the sea, and signs were made by the crew for aid from land. The crew of the Rhoscolyn life-boat made two unsuccessful attempts to stem the sea which was like a boiling cauldron, when the ship struck. Captain R. Jones, Lloyd's agent, Mr. Rowe, chief of the coastguard station; and Mr. Cunnah, of the customs at Holyhead were all by the scene of the wreck three hours after the ships entering the bay and consulted as to the methods of saving the distressed ship's crew who were on the wreck crying for aid. The masts had been torn from their sockets by the force of the wind after the ship struck and all lives were imperilled. It was now pitch dark which added to the difficulty of any successful attempt to save the crew. Six of the brave fellows who had formed part of the Rhoscolyn life-boat crew to save the ship's hands. It was no easy task to obtain an outfit. There was, however, a large boat belonging to the *Evan Hughes*, which was inured to storms, and had been the means of saving the crews of thirteen vessels, Hughes did not shrink from a fourteenth successful attempt with his amateur life-boat, but manned it with its two sons; a compliment was soon found, and there were abundant voices for a second boat. It was now eight o'clock, the wind blowing hard and the sea running high across the bar. No unnecessary time was lost, the *Evan Hughes*, amateur life-boat manned with sturdy and brave hands was pushed from shore, amidst hurrahs and blessing which will not soon be forgotten by those that heard them. The boat emerged out of sight in the dreadfull sea—all was silent from all human voices for about half an hour, when it was broken by a hearty peal of cheers from the ship's crew, who sighted the brave fellows coming to the rescue. Twenty of the crew were landed in safety in this boat, and the remaining five succeeded in a boat from the ship. On Saturday, however, a melancholy accident occurred. *Evan Hughes'* amateur life-boat had taken about twenty-five workmen about eight o'clock in the morning for the ship, and a second followed, of about 25-feet keel, with about twelve persons. Among them were two of *Evan Hughes'* sons, one acting as coxswain. Both had served the day previous, together with four other persons in the boat. This boat had almost reached the stranded vessel—some say within fifteen or twenty yards— when a fearful squall set in over the bar, and this together, with the curly breakers, caused the boat to capsize. All were thrown into the fearful sea. Those that witnessed the accident from the ship or from shore describe the sight as heartrending. Two of the men managed to reach the ship's side and were slung in. The rest were either carried out to sea, instantly submerged not to rise more alive, or were picked up by *Evan Hughes'* boat, which had already reached the vessel. The boat having capsized, remained in that position, and four of the men managed to cling to it. Six of the men were lost. These are, Thomas Hughes, Cwmerran, aged 20, unmarried, son of Enoch Hughes, proprietor of the boat, and brother of Hugh Hughes, who was saved; Edward Griffith, aged 29, unmarried, Bryn-bar; John Roberts, aged 32, unmarried, Llainly-Brenhin; Richard Owen, aged 35, married, having eight young children, the youngest but one week old, Dinas Bach; Robert Emmanuel Williams, about 40, unmarried, having an aged mother dependent on him, Rhoscolyn; and William Owen, Holyhead, aged 30, married, and three children.—The *Tigress*, from Nevassa to Hull, was abandoned on the 23rd December, in lat. 39 N. lon. 49 W. Crew saved, and landed here by the ship *Triton*, from New Work. The *Tigress* was laden with guano from Nevassa, which is a small island lying between St. Domingo and Jamaica—The *Margaret*, 264 tons register, from Quebec, of and for Torquay, Devon, was driven ashore in Ballydonegan Bay, near the Berehaven Mines, on Tuesday last, and became a total wreck. She had experienced heavy gales for several days, and had to throw a small deck cargo overboard. On the 24th December her topsails were blown from the ropes. The new Calf Rock Lighthouse, which still wants the lantern to complete it, was sighted at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning. The captain mistook it for the Fastnet, and closed the land, thinking to make Crookhaven, but soon found that he was mistaken. However, having scarcely any canvas whole to sail the ship with, he ran into Ballydonegan to save life, as the vessel could not last much longer at sea. Anchors were let go, but she soon dragged them and became a total wreck. All the crew were saved—On Monday morning, during a heavy squall, the clipper ship *James Foster, jr.*, lying in the river for the New York, draged her anchors and grounded off the Huskisson Dock. The assistance of tugs was at once procured, and the vessel towed of in the afternoon's tide, and placed in the Berkenhead Dock. Damage at present unknown—The Liverpool and Glasgow steamer *Princess Royal*, Captain M'Chlery, was unable to leave Liverpool on Monday, in consequence of the severity of the storm. She left on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and was within a few minutes of twenty four hours on the passage to Greenock.—The Stranger steamer *Albion*, Captain Douglas, put to sea on Tuesday, but after clearing Loch Ryan experienced such a heavy sea as compelled her to run back for shelter. Fear of drowning the sheep on deck likewise prompted the putting back.—The paddle steamer *Islay*, Captain Kerr, was thirteen hours on the passage betwixt Campbeltown Lock and Port Ellen. On Wednesday night the *Islay* brought to Greenock the crew of the brig *St. George*, of Maryport, bound for Port Maddy, Wales, which was lost at Colonsay, as previously reported, the crew requiring to be dragged from the brig to the shore through the surf by the crew of another vessel, which had stranded on the island. The men lost all their effects, and suffered great hardships.—The ship *Delia* 535 tons, of Poole, Captain Meadus, from Quebec for Plymouth, with a cargo of timber, which was abandoned off Colensay by the crew, dismasted, rudder gone, and waterlogged, was taken in two by the Clyde Shipping Company's tug steamer *Flying Childers*, and after having towed her as far as the opening of the Sound, on Monday last, a dreadful gale arose, and being met by a cross tide, the steamer was compelled to let her go and run for safety. The derelict drifted again to sea. The *Childers* after having re-coaled, has again gone in search of her. The prize is a valuable one. The crew of the *Delia* arrived here on Saturday last, and have been forwarded to their homes by the Shipwrecked Mariner's Society.—The ship *Paramount*, of Boston, from Key West for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, which was anchored off Colonsay in a damaged state, the crew requiring to leave her and live ashore in tents, was on Monday taken in tow by the Liverpool tug *Phœnix*, which had been despatched to render assistance to the ill-fated ship *Guy Mannering*, and after towing her for sometime a violent hurricane suddenly arose, accompanied by blinding showers of snow and hail, which drove ship and steamer high on the beach. The steamer is reported to be lying in a green field, the ship being somewhat lower down the beach. Assistance has been sent for. It is belived that no further damage can befall them, judging from the positions in which they lie.—Two vessels (names unknown) are reported stranded on the island of Jura: one near Jura House, cotton laden, and another at Crinan. One vessel is safely stranded on the beach, the other being on the rocks, and is likely to become a wreck.—The steamer *Xanthe*, which arrived at Greenock from Islay on Tuesday reports having towed into the Sound of Islay the barque *Floraia*,, of and from Ardrossan, which she fell in with off the Mull of Cantyre. The barque had lost all sails except foresail and maintopsail, and the crew were partly disabled.—The barque *Bonanza*, of Dundee, from Newport for the Cape of Good Hope, with coals, went on shore on Barry Island, on Monday night, about 7.30, and is a total wreck; nine lives lost, three only saved. The night, though stormy, was fairly light, and the head-lands visible. The following is a list of saved and lost as given by a survivor:—Eight bodies have been brought on shore. List of saved: Nathaniel Steel, mate; Thomas John, boatswain; Sweyn Haus, Norwegian. List of dead; William Macartney, captain; Joseph Dalby, steward; Thomas Springhall, Joseph Breavin, Gustave Andrew, (French,) William Baker, Charles Schagesin, (Dane,) James —— carpenter: Charles Robinson.—Falmouth Harbour was the scene of several collisions, and one barque and a tug steamer sank at their anchors. A wreck is reported at Lelant to which the Penzance Lifeboat with a stouthearted crew, had started when our dispatch left, with a view to rescue the thirteen men who could be described hanging in the shrouds. A fine new ship is known to be on Hoyle bar, and another vessel is believed to be wrecked there also. It is very improbable that we have heard of all the ships cast ashore on the Cornish coast. But it is in the magnificent bay which includes Torquay, Paignton, and Brixham that the most terrible havoc has occurred. On Wednesday about sixty sail were anchored in Torbay. Eleven have gone ashore at Broadsands, five which are total wrecks. The names of those we could ascertain were the *Fortitude*, of Exeter. schooner; *Stately*, barque, of Newcastle; a French brigantine; and the *Dorset*, of Falmouth. At five o'clock on Thursday evening some of the crews were being drawn ashore by lines and baskets. At Chrustone Cove one schooner is ashore, and a total wreck. There is also another, the *Blue Jacket*, which may be saved. At Brixham there are two fine ships ashore inside the breakwater. At the back of the pier ten vessels have been pounded to matchwood, and all that remain are a shattered barque, her masts still standing; a brig, schooner, and a brig, all inextricably mingled together. Twelve trawlers have been sunk and destroyed. Out of the sixty ships at anchor on Wednesday night, there were not more than ten on Thursday afternoon. Many of these are disabled, some being dismasted. The *Jaugerine* a new clipper-schooner of Brixham had a wonderful escape. In making the harbour the wind, which at this time was blowing in fearful gusts, took her near the rocks, under the Queen's Quay. Every eye was strained, and people looked on with bated breath, expecting to see her quiver and sink, when she fortunately ran between two fishing sloops already lying at the spot total wrecks, and as she swayed to and fro with the wind the sloops received her blows. A warp was thrown to her, and to the surprise and delight of all she floated into the harbour. Another schooner, the *Florence Nightingale*, of Padstow, was also taken into the harbour at half-past ten, a. m., amidst great excitement and vehement cheering. Several sloops also made the harbour in safety. A fishing boat belonging to Brixham was upset in the outer harbour about eight o'clock, and two maaried fishermen of the town and a boy were drowned. At Elbury a new brig, the *Zouave*, of Plymouth, went to pieces, and six out of her crew of ten were drowned. There are eleven other vessels on shore at Elbury, some of the crews or portions of the crews of which cannot be accounted for. One noble woman, named Wheaton, wife of a master mariner, saved two lives by throwing a rope from the window of her house, which stands on the rocks overhanging the bay at Furzeham Hill. Scores of poor shipwrecked mariners are distractedly wandering about Brixham and Churston, the major part of whom have lost their all. The total loss of life arising from these disasters is variously estimated at from 70 to 100.—*Liverpool Albion.*

A Brigand Story.—We hear constant stories of the outrages perpetrated by the brigands of southern Italy; all our friends returning from Naples whom we have met here being full of excitement over the perils they have successfully braved, or the misadventures of their less fortunate acquaintances. Dr. W. told us a good story the other day, which has the additional interest of being a true one. An Englishman engaged in the superintendence of some mines belonging to the late Duke of Parma was informed one morning by his servant that a man wished to see him, who declined mentioning his business to any one but himself. Being much engaged at the moment, he felt half unwilling to admit him, but at last concluded to do so. The Italian stated that he was in possession of information that would probably save him from being robbed, if not murdered, but that, before disclosing it, he required to be paid a certain sum, which he named. This proposition was at once declined but Mr. M. told him he would give him some trifling gratuity, and if in the end his suspicions turned out to be well founded, and his story proved to be correct, he should be rewarded liberally. To this the man assented, adding, "You are an Englishman, and I can trust your word; and now listen, and judge whether I speak truly. You propose to visit the mines at——, on the 8th of this month. You have engaged Beppo Quattrini's vettura and horses, and he himself is to drive you, and you will carry with you so many hundred scudi for payment of wages now in arrears."—"It is true," replied Mr. M., "that I am going to the mines on the day you name, and also that I have engaged Beppo Quattrini and his carriage, and that I may possibly have some money with me, though what interest all this may have for you I cannot imagine."—"Listen, signor! On reaching a stone bridge, some distance from Parma, three men will attack the carriage, and Beppo *will offer no resistance*. You will be robbed, and probably murdered, for dead men tell no tales. And now, does the signor think my story worthy of credit?" "Not in the least; the signor was not to be moved by such a *papera*; with an Englishman's cool disbelief in danger, and dislike of being forced into a ludicrous position, and swindled by an adventurer working on his fears through a clever story, he pooh-pooh'd the whole affair, and dismissed his informant. That night he dined with the Grand Duke, and mentioned casually his visitor of the morning. The Prefect of Police was at the table, and when dinner was over, he drew him aside, and assured him that such a warning was not to be lightly disregarded. "You may be satisfied every word the rascal said was true; but you need not trouble yourself about the matter. Continue your preparations as before; keep a silent tongue in your head; and leave everything to me." The morning arrived, and Beppo drew up his horses at Mr. M.'s, where the Prefect had previously called and given his instructions. "You will take a *gens d'arme*, whom I shall send you, as your valet, and he will ride beside the coachman at the nearest village two more will be in waiting who will enter the carriage, and accompany you to the mines." The start was made. Beppo dared not object to the companionship of the servant, who, as they approached the village indicated, drew a pistol, and placed it to his ear. "Listen, *briccone*! you are sold; you are a dead man! if you wink so much as an eyelid, I will blow your brains out, *maladetto*!" As they approached the fatal bridge, three men, armed to the teeth, rushed from their ambush; one of them seized the horses, but was fired at by the man on the box, and mortally wounded, though at the moment he succeeded in making good his escape. The two other miscreants made a dash at the doors of the carriage, and were instantly shot dead by the men inside. The coachman got off in the end more easily than he deserved; and it is to be hoped, for the good credit of Englishmen, that Mr. M. discovered and rewarded the man who had given the warning, and undoubtedly saved him from certain death.—*Beaten Tracks; or, Pen and Pencil Sketches in Italy.*

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BANKS.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0⅝d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0⅜d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0d.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand. The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight .. .. at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. at 1s. 11⅞d.
3 do. .. .. 1s. 11¾d.
2 do. .. .. at 1s. 11⅝d.
1 do. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
On demand .. .. at 1s. 11⅜d.

DEPOSITS
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight .... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0⅝d.
2 do. do. .. 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0⅜d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 " "
" " 12 " ... ... 6 " "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 .... 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 2s. 1d. "
" 3 do. .... 2s. 0⅞d. "
" 2 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 .... 2s. 0⅝d. "
On demand .... 2s. 0½d. "
On Scotland do. ... } 2s. 0½d. "
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " " ... 4 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 14th February 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 013/16d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅝d. "
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s. 0½d. "

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest, or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 28th February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER *Capital*—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in* 40,000 *Shares of* £25 *each* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 " ... ... 2s. 0⅞d. "
3 " ... ... 2s. 0¾d. "
2 " ... ... 2s. 0⅝d. "
1 " ... ... 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand 2s. 0d. "
No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 19th February 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આર હીંદુસ્થાન ચાંઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्याक अफ हींदुस्टान, चना, अंड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up......................................£1,000,000
Paid up.. 861,000
Reserve Fund.................................... 103,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq, W.S., 39 Frederick street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.........The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bill payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસ્યુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चाइना ब्याक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 *Shares of* 200 *Rupees each.*
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
Capital—Fully Paid up.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—
6 months' sight ... 1s. 11⅞d.
5 " ... 1s. 11¾d.
4 " ... 1s. 11⅝d.
3 " ... 1s. 11½d.
2 " ... 1s. 11⅜d.
1 " ... 1s. 11¼d.
Demand ... 1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
16 " ... 6 "
" ... 8 "

COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0⅞d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 " 2s. 0⅝d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0½d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11⅞d. "

INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 6 " "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ percent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq, Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight .... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
3 do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d.
On Demand .... at 1s. 11⅜d.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 100 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
" 3 months' " " 4 "
" 6 " " " 5 "
" 12 " " " 7 "

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd September 1865.

Holloway's Pills.—Hereditary Debility.—Taints of the constitution allowed to pass unheeded and unpurified often develop themselves in the offspring, and cause many refractory maladies. The preventive of such sad consequences exists in these thoroughly cleansing Pills, which may be taken with safety and efficiency from the advent of the first symptom to the departure of the last trace of deranged health. The printed instructions wrapped around every box are the best and simplest guides for all sufferers in search of a remedy for recent or chronic ailments, and this medicine is admirably adapted by improving the digestion and aiding assimilation for renovating the health of the naturally delicate, and for restoring the strength of the prematurely decrepit.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
Do. " at 3 at 2s. 0⅞d. "
Do. Demand ....
Do. Scotland " .... } 2s. 0½d.
Do. Ireland " ....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅞d. "
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 " "
Do. 6 " .... 4 " "
Do. 12 " .... 5 " "
The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી બોમ્બે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 *Shares of Rupees* 200 *each, with power to increase to Rs.* 5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.
The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.
ADVANCES.
The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.
All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th February 1865.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight .... 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0⅝d. "
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0⅜d. "
Demand. .... 2s. 0d. "
Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 shares of Ten Pounds each.
Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.
Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " " 5 " "
" 12 " " " 6 " "
If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.
Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or sale of Securities ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.
Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours.......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.
The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares. of Rs. 400 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Deposits.
Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.
Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—
For 3 months........................... 5 per cent.
" 6 " .... 6 " "
" 9 " .... 7 " "
" 12 " .... 8 " "
And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.
The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.
EXCHANGE.
The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veravul, Mangrole and Rajkote.
COMMISSION.
The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.
A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.
Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.
By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned, on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), a comfortable, airy BUNGALOW in Falkland Road, suitable for a large Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET AT POONA, from the 1st of May 1866, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, in the New Neutral Lines, containing Dining, Drawing Rooms and Godown, two large Bed Rooms, Dressing and Bath Rooms, with accommodation for Servants, Horses and Carriages. Apply to Messrs. MORGAN and BALKHRISHNA, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Poona.
Poona, 21st February 1866.

TO LET, from 15th March to 31st May, a well furnished commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to "I. G. B." care of *Times of India.*

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW on the Lower Mulabar Hill Road, formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Longley. Apply to ARDASEER LIMJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 6th February 1866.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET (with immediate possession), the Second Floor of a HOUSE in No. 3, Meadow Street, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, a ROOM suited for an Office, with Godowns attached, at No. 10, Rampart Row. Apply at the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

OFFICES TO LET.—The Asiatic Banking Corporation have still several ROOMS TO BE LET as Offices at moderate Rents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26th Feb. 1866.

TO BE LET, convenient CHAMBERS, OFFICES, and GODOWNS in the Premises adjoining the Office of Messrs. Remington and Co., lately occupied by the G. I. P. R. Company. Apply to
KEIR, RAMSDEN AND PRESCOTT.
22nd February 1866.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET, from the 1st May 1866, the premises called "Clare Hall" at Byculla, a property applied for "Vukhuf" (charitable) purposes, now in the occupation of Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, the Proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel. For particulars apply to H. H. AGA KHAN'S KARBAREES.
Mazagon, Love Lane, 1st February 1866.

TO BE LET, part of the GROUND FLOOR of Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in the Fort, No. 24, Church Gate Street.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank, Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No., 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.
One Godown in Mody Street.
"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.
Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO BE LET, at Breach Candy, a splendid upper roomed BUNGALOW, occupid by ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., with immediate possession. Apply to MR. M. B. VICCAJEE, Custom House.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

CLARETS, from Messrs. BARTON and GUESTIER, Bordeaux:—

St. Julien............	Rs. 16	per doz.
Margaux	" 20	"
Batailly..................	" 32	"

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
7, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	"
" " 2 " pts.	14	"
Old Tom	Rs. 20	"

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
1st September 1865.

BASS & Co.'s BEER in Wood, October's brew, expected early in March. Orders registered by
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 5th February 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	" 15	"
Do. Do.	" 13	"
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ...	" 38	"
PORT (Carbonell's)	" 32	"
SHERRY do.	" 32	"
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases ...	" 30	"
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen ...	" 30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen ...	" 30	"

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.

They beg to draw attention to the following as having received special approval:—

CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. To the many in this country who under medical advice drink no other Wine than Champagne the Rs. 26 quality offers a trustworthy and economical beverage.

HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.

SHERRIES.—The Wines which really made, and have since sustained, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s reputation, are their fine qualities of Sherry. Of these beautiful Juices, the Amontillado (Rs. 36) most commands admiration. Associated with it is the Amoroso (Rs.30), the subtle Aroma of which the true Sherry Drinker alone can fully appreciate.

BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.

RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good, and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs. R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired.
ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.		90
Do. " Do. Do.		40
Do. " a Crown		30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints....		21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality...........		40
Do. do. Pints		21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..		36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown..........		30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints........		16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co..........		36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown.............		30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal................		18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal........................		28
Do. Do. Yellow Seal....................		29
Do. Golden, Do............................		29
Do. Green Seal		33
Do. Vino Fino		29
Do. Red Seal		37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		38
Claret Light Capsule,............................		15
Do. Yellow Seal		23
Do. Red Do. Pints		17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32
Port, Black Seal		26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac.............................		34
Do. Brand a Crown............................		24
Old Tom, Red Seal		18
Dry Gin, Black Seal................................		18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts......................		36
Do. Pints............................		19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

INSURANCES.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...	£135,000
Accumulated Fund......................	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of..	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directers,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.
NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq. | HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq. | EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq. | SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq. | A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq. | LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq. | CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq. | JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq. | Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart. | DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq. | ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq. | WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq. | LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras ....Messrs.	ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta .... "	MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ...... "	DENT & Co.
Shanghai .... "	DENT & Co.
Mauritius ...... "	BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne ...... "	DALGETY & Co.
Launceston ...... "	DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ... "	MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide .... "	ELDER & Co.
Sydney .... "	FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin.......... "	DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—G. Lucas Kemp, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	3	22	0	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	33	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
G. LUCAS KEMP, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 1st February, 1866.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.....................Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq.,....................Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Fowler, Esq......................London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq..................Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq..................London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq........................London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq......................Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.......Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq......................Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq....................Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.................Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq......................Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq..................Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, ...London.
William Hind, Esq......................Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq....................Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.................Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq...............Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.................London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq....................Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq................Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq....................Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.............London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.............London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. ....Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.........Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.................Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq...............Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Secretary.
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ....London.
The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.
For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of............	64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen, Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution,* not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year,* and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies,* are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840; the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected,* and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium,* whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.
GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
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6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
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BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£ 6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£ 1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£ 792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£ 442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be

at the Civil rate,	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	"	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	"	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agents, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullimon's, Fort.

JUST LANDED EX "MARY STENHOUSE."
A very handsome and light new Cab Buggy, on C-Spring, with lamps, by Jones of Southampton.
One elegantly shaped small Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole, shafts and waterproof apron, by Robert Ness, Senior, Aberdeen.
One handsome Cab Buggy, on C-Spring, by Silk & Sons.
One very handsomely shaped Cab-body Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts, by E. Kesterton.
One (slighly used) light Miniature Brougham, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Henderson and Co.
One elegant Buggy on C-Spring, by Henderson & Co.
One light and strong open door Shigram, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Thorns.
Two very elegantly shaped richly finished light Mail Phaetons, with reversible seats to back, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Henderson and Co.
An excellent Pill Box, with lamps and shafts, fit for medic l men or brokers, by Wilson.
And other Carriages.
ALSO JUST UNPACKED.
A few sets of rich highly finished silver-mounted Buggy and Carriage Harness, with round Reins, &c.
A few silver chain edged Saddle Cloths, new leather pole pieces and steel chains. To be seen at
RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.
19th February 1866.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
PATECK
BENOIT
COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.
and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers.
Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.
CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.
A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.
A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.
Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention.'

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT and MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT and MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.
BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times,* July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet,* April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.
Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.
SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.
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SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—
"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.
Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.
*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SALES BY AUCTION

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—Owing to the Holee Holidays, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. have postponed their weekly Auction Sale, to TUESDAY next, the 6th proximo, when they will submit to Public Auction:—
6 Cases Glass Tumblers.
200 Dozen Decanters (Flowered).
20 " Do. (Plain).
20 " Wine Glasses.
1,300 Sail Needles.
And a quantity of handsome Household Blackwood Furniture, consisting of beautifully Carved Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Dining Tables, Blackwood Cupboards with and without glass-doors, Iron reclining Chairs, sewing Chairs, Couches, Sofas, Chairs with and without Arms, Bengal Cots, &c., &c.

ON COMMISSION.
One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies, by Sprague, of Finsburry, London.
By the same maker as the above, one handsome Cottage Piano with all the latest improvements.
One Mahogany square Piano Forte, by Messrs. Ivery and Prangly, sole makers of the Patent Grand Lever Key.
One Palanquin.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 5th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
12 Bales Grey Madapollams.
10 " " Jacconets.
8 " " Shirtings.
11 " " T. Cloth.
16 large size Fire proof Iron Safes.
An Invoice of Gold and Silver Watches.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
CARRIAGES OF FIRST CLASS BUILD, on view in the Carriage Show-rooms of the undersigned, next to the Bank of Bombay and immediately below Jaffer Sleeman's Shop.
A beautiful light ROYAL CANOE BAROUCHE.
A charming miniature LANDAU.
Fashionable ALBERT STANHOPE and PARK PHAETON.
An elegant CLARENCE.
Besides the foregoing, all of which are built by the well known builders, Messrs. John Barton and Sons, there are some excellent second-hand Conveyances of a variety of descriptions.
WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—A few sets of 1, 2, 3 and 4 ton power, with 36 feet chain.
TENTS.—A Subaltern's nearly new and a second-hand Bichoba.
RACING WHERRY.—Singapore-built, fitted for two pairs sculls.
HARMONIUM.—Rosewood with ten stops, fine tone.
Bombay, 2nd March 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

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